

Today: SQL §§ 6.*

Next class: **Quiz 1**; more SQL. §§ 6.*

Reminders: Read material *before and after* class. Use newsgroup.

1. List the members of your group below. Underline your name.

2. Consider a database with relations `Students(id, name, year)`, `Courses(id, title, credits)`, and `Enrolls(student, course)`. A tuple $(i, n, y) \in \text{Students}$ denotes a student with student-identifier i , name n , and year y . A tuple $(i, t, c) \in \text{Courses}$ denotes a course with course-identifier i , title t , and c credits. A tuple $(s, c) \in \text{Enrolls}$ denotes the enrollment of the student with identifier s in the class with identifier c . Write a SQL query for a list, sorted by student IDs, of the total number of credits for which each student is enrolled, along with the student's name and ID.

3. For the database of Question 2, write two different SQL query that return the student IDs that are in `Courses` but not in `Students`. (Make the queries as different as possible.)

